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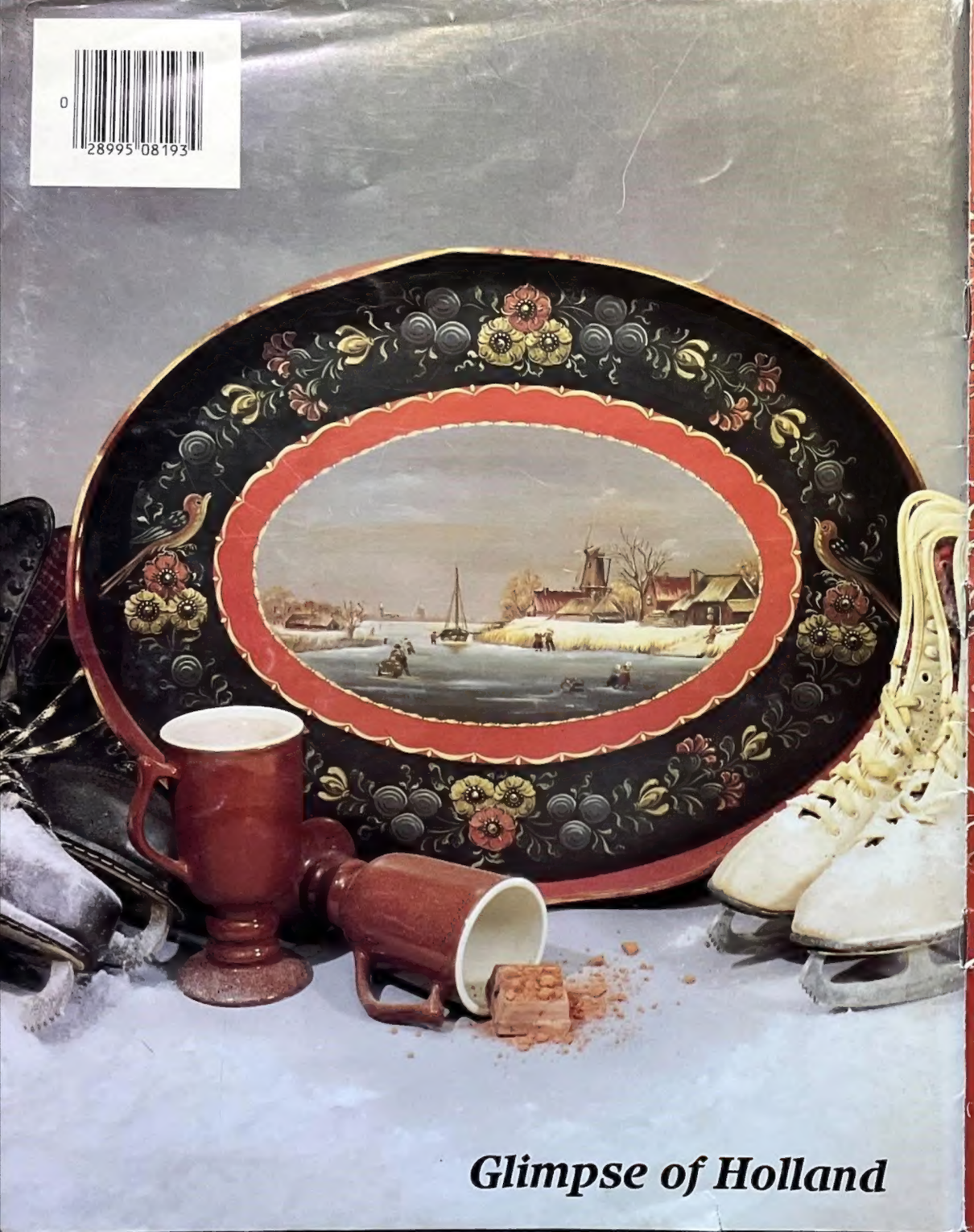

Glimpse of Holland

#8193 Plaid
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The Mastery of Hindeloopen

A Dutch Folk Art Style

By Jacques Zuidema
Holland's National Flower Painter

9 Beautiful Projects
For Home Decor

11 Color Worksheets

How-To Brush Stroke Photos

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Meet Jacques Zuidema

Jacques Zuidema— Dutch National Flower Painter— is Holland's most well-known self-made man.

He knew at age 4 that he was intrinsically an artist— always loved it and later attended AKI Art Academie in Enschede, Eastern Holland.

However, in the way life often works, when he began a career as a young adult, he didn't turn to art. Instead he went into the hotel administration field.

This took him to Switzerland where two things changed his life: he met his wife Michelle and he re-met art. During his hotel work there he came to know several painters and also heard of a famed painter named Werner Gut. Jacques visited this painter and asked him for art lessons. Gut was hesitant, being old and tired at that point of his life. But he still had a few students, so he agreed for Jacques to join them. Jacques also began painting folk art for the first time while in Switzerland.

Later Jacques and his family returned to Holland where he became enamoured with the Hindeloopen folk art style done by the country women.

In 1971 the director of the National Tulip Garden in Bruges asked Jacques to come for a 3-week engagement of demonstrating his painting techniques. This was very successful. Simultaneously, Jacques was noticing that his over-full schedule of hotel work left little time for his family, his art, or any personal interests. It was at this point that he made the career move to professional artist.

From that time on, Jacques career moved swiftly and steadily forward. He was asked to teach folk art at the University of Rotterdam, then to publish a book of all the Dutch folk painting styles. He began to build his life and income in teaching, publishing books, and giving demonstrations, and saw that thousands of hobby painters were interested.

Jacques prominence in Holland was punctuated when he was chosen from 200 professionals to paint for Queen Juliana and her husband Prince Bernard.

Then the world outside Holland met Jacques. He has taught in Saudi Arabia, demonstrated his style of painting at Dutch Trade Fairs in Japan, Rome, Frankfurt, Germany, and America. He has made several TV shows in Holland, Japan, and America. He says, "My wonderful art has taken me many places."

This is Jacques second book on the Hindeloopen style. In Jacques first book, Hindeloopen #8192, you can find a more detailed picture of Jacques' life recounted by him in his delightful style of expression.

CREDITS:

I wish to thank the following people who contributed to making this book a reality:

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Very special thanks to Alice Warriner from Poplarville, MS who sat at my side for many days— not only preparing projects for me but guiding me through the creation of this book. God bless you, Alice.

This book is dedicated to Priscilla Hauser, America's First Lady of Decorative Painting, for all her advice and inspiration.

Jacques Zuidema

Dutch National Flower Painter
Dalfsen, Netherlands

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WARNING: Due to the components used in this craft, children under eight years of age (96 months) should not have access to the components used or be allowed to play with the finished craft projects. Components or projects could cause serious or fatal injury.

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Publication Staff

Michalene Kadar Baskett - Editorial Director
Judith Cunningham - Design Coordinator
Jimmy George - Photography
Susan Mickey - Styling
Dianne Miller - Graphics
Sylvia Carroll - Editing

Printed in U. S. A.

Joyce Braun

The History of Hindeloopen

The origins and times of this beautiful Dutch painting style— one of the earliest forms of decorative painting.

Once upon a time, perhaps as early as the 1600's, a beautiful small city called Hindeloopen — founded in 1225 and nested on the Zider Zee— began the magnificent Dutch folk art painting that bears that old, old city's name.

Hindeloopen painting was done in that city since the oldest times people can remember. The first of the professional painters were called "White Workers" because they made furniture of new white pine wood. The designs which were then painted on the furniture were copies from the Hindeloopen wood carvers. Because times were poor, people could not afford the carved Hindeloopen furniture. Instead, they began to paint the same patterns the wood carvers used.

The first colors used were very simple. They used oxen blood— real blood of animals mixed with egg tempera or sour *casine* (milk). At the beginning of the 1900's, the colors were stabilized: Hindeloopen Green — a certain fine green; off-white; and, for more serious occasions, even a "mourning" blue — a very dark, sad blue. In this book I have translated all these old colors as well as the antique ways of painting to the modern world of acrylics.

This is an example of traditional Hindeloopen style of painting.
This very old piece is on display at the Zaan Dyke Historical Museum.

This is a display at the Friesk Museum, Leeuwarden, that is an example of a traditional Hindeloopen room around the 18th century.

The shading used in painting is exactly the same as original wood carvings; in other words, deep carves in the wood are the dark areas in the painting, shallow carves into the wood are the lighter areas.

The city of Hindeloopen today. This shows the entrance of the canal system.

This is a portion of the canal at the lock guard's (Sluis Wachter) house.

In the early 1800's Napoleon had ravaged much of Europe, including the city of Hindeloopen. By mid-century, the entire area was in the depths of poverty. Much of the city had been destroyed. Husbands did not return from battle. The poverty was so great that many of the beautiful hand-painted pieces had to be sold to earn enough gilders to keep the family going. Hindeloopen lost much of its art at that time.

When one visits Hindeloopen today, one finds two-fifths of the original city. Some of the beautiful homes are still nestled along the small canals.

Also today there are at least seven professional painters earning their living painting the style of Hindeloopen.

NOTE: You will notice the name "Friesland" used throughout the text. Friesland is a province in the Netherlands. Hindeloopen is a city in the province of Friesland. The adjective "Frisian", such as "Frisian Landscape" refers to something from Friesland.

Hindeloopen Garden

Heirloom Scrapbook

Basic Supplies

The Wood Items

Wooden items similar to those used in this book can be found at your local craft shop. If you cannot find a particular piece of wood, ask you shop owner to help you find an appropriate substitute. Many of the wood items were provided by Walnut Hollow Farms, Rt. #2, Dodgeville, WI 53533.

FolkArt Acrylic Colors

This beautiful line of acrylics, manufactured by Plaid Enterprises, is available in plastic squeeze bottles. There are over 128 pre-mixed colors in the line, with new colors being added constantly. The colors used are listed with each individual project.

FolkArt® Extender

This product thins the paint without thinning the color. It will make the paint more workable for shading and slow up the drying time.

Brushes

Good, round watercolor brushes. I recommend:

Robert Simmons ToleMaster Brushes: sizes #8, #6, #5, #3, #1 and a #1 liner or scroller

The brush size will depend upon the size of the design. You should be comfortable with your brush. Choose a size that gives you that comfort and confidence.

FolkArt Antiquing

This is a waterbase antiquing tha is so very easy to use. Simply brush it on then wipe it off with a soft cloth to the desired effect. "Down Home Brown" is a color that is close to Burnt Umber.

Other Supplies:

Acrylic palette
Small watercolor cups
Brush basin or lids to dip the brushes in when using some of the colors
Tracing paper
Transfer paper (such as graphite paper) — Optional
I do not like to use graphite paper to transfer the design. But if it is necessary in order for you to see, apply only a very light transfer of the lines. To achieve this I usually rub the graphite paper lightly with a paper towel to get off any heavy amounts of carbon before placing it under the traced pattern.
White chalk
Wet/Dry Trimite Paper #600
Burnt Umber oil paint for antiquing (alternative to FolkArt Antiquing)
Priscilla Hauser Oil Base Antiquing Glaze (alternative to FolkArt Antiquing)
Palette knife
Soft, absorbent rags or towels
Sponge brushes
FolkArt Clear Acrylic Spray for sealing the prepared surface or FolkArt Water Base varnish thinned with equal part water

The Basics

Wood Preparation

Almost all the projects in this book are made of wood. (One of the designs, the hat, has been painted on cloth.) A wooden piece should be sanded if it is rough.

If you plan to paint the piece with FolkArt acrylic basecoat, no sealer is needed. Simply apply the desired color with a sponge brush. Let it dry and apply a second coat. I like to rub it with a brown paper bag rather than sand. To do this, use a piece of a brown paper grocery sack with no printing on it and rub the painted surface. This will smooth the wood grain which is raised. Now apply a third coat and rub once again with brown paper rather than sand. This is a gentler way to achieve the result. Rubbing with brown paper smoothes, it does not take the place of real sandpaper when sanding is needed.

Before you begin to transfer a design and do your decorative painting, it is necessary to seal the basecoat. There are two ways this may be done:

1) You may mist the prepared project with several *light coats* of clear acrylic spray, or
2) Thin down the water base varnish — half water, half varnish — then brush on the thinned varnish to the prepared surface Let this dry, then neatly trace and transfer the design and begin painting.

Transferring the Design

1. Neatly trace the chosen Hindeloopen design from the book onto a sheet of tracing paper.
2. Turn the traced pattern over and, using a piece of chalk, firmly go over the pattern lines. Do not rub the chalk all over the back of the design as this will cause a very messy transfer.
3. Shake off excess chalk dust.
4. Position the pattern on the prepared project, chalked side against the project. Using a fine-pointed pencil or stylus, carefully trace the lines again to transfer the design onto the painting surface. Do not press too hard or your pattern lines will cut into the wood surface.

Colorbook Painting or Basecoating

This means exactly what it sounds like — to paint solidly between the lines with one color. When using acrylics, it is usually necessary to neatly and evenly colorbook-paint the entire design. Let the basecoat dry and apply a second thin coat. Sometimes even a third coat is necessary in order to cover opaquely.

If desired or needed, you may undercoat the entire design neatly and carefully with two or three coats of white, letting it dry between each coat. If you do not undercoat, it does take several coats of basecoat to cover sufficiently; sometimes, even with white undercoating, it takes two coats to get the true color.

Remember, undercoating or basecoating must be very neatly and smoothly done in order to achieve a professional and neat result.

Brush Strokes

The designs are painted with quick brush strokes using the round watercolor brushes and the liner brushes. There

The Basics

are several types of brush strokes shown and explained in detail on my Color Worksheet #1. Brush strokes are extremely important to your success with the Hindeloopen style of painting. Practice them just as you would practice writing the letters of the alphabet. Spend an hour each day practicing brush strokes. The finished result will reward you.

Some of the brush strokes you will encounter are:

The Comma Stroke: This is a curved stroke in which you lift the brush to decrease the pressure as you end, creating a "tail."

The Polliwog: This has much the same shape as an exclamation point without the dot. Lift the pressure at the end for a tail.

The T-T-T Stroke: The three "t's" stand for thin-thick-thin; the stroke starts thin with little pressure, pressure is added in the middle to make it thicker, then decreased again as the stroke is ended.

The "S" Stroke: This uses the T-T-T technique — that is, little pressure, increased pressure, decreased pressure again — in a slight S-curve.

Linework: This is done with the #1 liner brush, and a good liner brush it must be. The paint must be very thin when you are doing linework and must flow evenly and smoothly from the brush. Always add just a little FolkArt Extender to the paint when doing linework. Practice your linework for it is very important to the finished result.

Shading & Highlighting

There are two different types of shading used in my painting style.

Wet-into-Wet Shading: This is when two colors are laid on top of the dry basecoat then quickly blended together where they meet in the middle.

Wet-on-Wet Shading: Sometimes when only one shading color is desired, a flower may be basecoated, allowed to dry, then dampened with water or Extender and the acrylic shading color applied and blended into the water or Extender. This can easily be seen when you study the step-by-step Color Worksheets.

Highlighting: This is the application of lighter colors to the painted design.

Accenting or Linework: This is the final step and is usually done with white, but sometimes other colors are used. Linework and accent colors are given in instructions for each project.

Antiquing

To antique or not to antique? This is a personal-preference question. Some people like a lot of antiquing, some like a little. Antiquing does hide a multitude of errors and sometimes can be very helpful to a beginning painter.

After you have finished painting and your piece is thoroughly dry, varnish it with a coat of FolkArt Water Base Varnish. Let this dry.

Using FolkArt Antiquing, brush this over the piece to be antiqued. Using cheesecloth or very soft rags, wipe the antiquing off until the desired effect is achieved.

Alternate Method: Using Priscilla Hauser's Oil Base Antiquing Glaze and Burnt Umber Oil paint, mix some Burnt Umber into a tablespoon or two of the clear glaze. Brush this over the piece to be antiqued. Using cheesecloth or a very soft rag, wipe the antiquing off until the desired effect is achieved. Turpentine is needed for cleanup.

Flyspecking

Although flyspecking isn't authentic to the old Hindeloopen technique, it adds a touch of charm to some projects. I have flyspecked the angel. To flyspeck, I use an old toothbrush and the acrylic colors of my choice.

Practice flyspecking on a piece of paper before actually flyspecking your project to be sure the specks of paint you are throwing onto the surface are not too large. I draw my thumb over a toothbrush filled with a little paint or pull a palette knife across the toothbrush, cause the flecks of paint to fall on the painted surface.

Final Finishes

Of course you want put a final finish on your piece to protect it, to bring the colors up and to make it more durable. The brush-on FolkArt Water Base Varnish is excellent. Always stir, never shake this product.

Be sure your painted pieces are completely dry before varnishing. Use a clean sponge brush and flow on the varnish. Three or four coats are sufficient. Allow the varnish to dry between coats. The water base varnish may be applied over the oil-base antiquing glaze after the oil base antiquing glaze is thoroughly dry. The first coat may bead slightly but do not fear; apply a second and then a third coat and it will work nicely.

The Hindeloopen Porcelainizing Technique

This porcelainizing technique has been used for trim work and borders in this book. It is gorgeous used simply by itself in a Hindeloopen painting.

This technique came into effect when the artists ran out of paint and only had blues and whites remaining. Painters were also inspired by the pieces of China imported from the Far East. The style is usually painted in three values — the main color, a shading color (darker shade of main color), and a highlighting color (lighter shade of main color or white). It may be done in a very transparent manner as you see on the small Frisian letter tray or it may be done in a more solid form as seen on the fireplace screen in this book.

This technique is easy, it is fast, and it is wonderful. It also reminds one of the Blue Delft china which is so famous in my country.

You will find an example of Porcelainizing on Color Worksheet #5. On the worksheet, I have basecoated with Porcelain Blue. Shading and Linework is done with Blueberry Pie. Highlight with Wicker White. By using only one coat, the highlight color will appear to be a very light blue.

Brush Strokes

Comma Stroke

Photo #1: Blop your brush (touch down hard) on painting surface.

Photo #2: Move brush around in curved line, lifting slightly.

Photo #3: Lift brush, bringing pressure to none for tail.

Polliwog Stroke

Photo #4: Blop your brush down.

Photo #5: Lift, decreasing pressure to nothing for the tail.

T-T-T Stroke (Thin-Thick-Thin)

Photo #6: Start with a perfect point to your brush and use very little pressure.

Photo #7: Apply pressure to thicken stroke. The most pressure will be at the center of this stroke.

Photo #8: Lift pressure gradually to nothing to form a tail.

"S" Stroke

Photo #9: Start moving brush in one direction, applying little pressure.

Photo #10: Change direction of brush movement, adding pressure at the same time to thicken the stroke.

Photo #11: Change direction again and lift, bringing pressure to nothing at end of stroke.

The Three Basic Steps of Hindeloopen Painting

Hindeloopen painting is easy to do with acrylics. There are only Three easy steps required to create a lovely painting in this style.

1. Apply the basecoat color as specified in the project instructions. Let it dry and apply a second or third coat if necessary. Tip: If the basecoat color does not want to cover well on a dark background — then neatly undercoat the design with white before applying the basecoat color.
2. Apply the shading as shown on the Color Worksheet or in the photo of the finished project.
3. Highlight with linework or accent as shown on the color worksheet.

That's all there is to it — one, two, three neatly and carefully done steps will bring perfectly gorgeous finished results.

Building a Flower

(Tulip Used As Example)

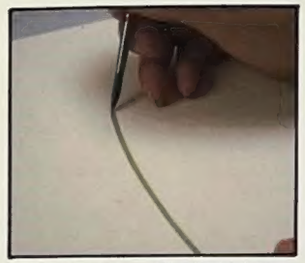


Photo #12: Stem - Rib Stroke (long, slightly curved stroke with even pressure) — Meadow Green used here.

Photo #13: Leaves - T-T-T Strokes on each side of stem (same color).

Photo #14: Flower at end of stem. Outline center section with small rib strokes (Pimiento used here).

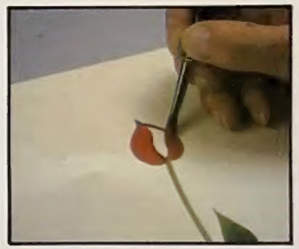


Photo #15: Fill in the center section with comma strokes, using the least number of strokes necessary to cover.

Photo #16: Side petals — "S" strokes.

Photo #17: Shade with small "S" strokes in a darker color (Cherry Royale used here); this is unblended shading.

Photo #18: Highlight with small white strokes ("S" strokes to follow the shape of these petals); this is unblended highlighting.

Hindeloopen Garden

Fireplace Screen

Pictured on Page 5

This fireplace screen will brighten your room. Isn't it an exciting piece? All the charm of the old centuries can be seen in this screen. Many of the people were very wealthy at that time and could afford wonderful painted furniture. With this screen I have taken designs from the Hindeloopen coast and brought them to you. The scrolls, the birds, the garlands of flowers were taken from original 16th century furniture from the Zider Zee Museum in the city of Enkhuizen, which is located in the northern part of Holland.

The floral garlands are a combination of tulips, dog roses, large and small poppyseed pods. There is an occasional carnation, but it does not appear often. The daisies do appear in brown, sometimes in sepia.

The sunflower is used here, as well, as part of the floral garland. Often in large paintings on wall and large furniture, the sunflower is seen at the end of the design, placed at the point an an acanthus scroll ends.

It will take time to paint this screen, but it's worth it! Please be aware that you can take portions of this design and use them as you desire on other pieces of furniture.

Materials

Wood fireplace screen

Palette (FolkArt® Acrylic Colors):

Taffy	Blueberry Pie
Bluebell	Wicker White
Lemonade	Southern Pine
Licorice	Chocolate Fudge
Midnight	Coastal Blue
Indigo	Calico Red
Red Clay	Coffee Bean
Cherokee Rose	Cotton Candy
Amish Blue	Cherry Royale
Coral Reef	Burgundy
Dusty Coral	Autumn Leaves
Acorn Brown	Harvest Gold
Molasses	School Bus Yellow
Almond Parfait	Porcelain Blue
Blueberry Pie	Rusty Nail

FolkArt Extender

Brushes:
- #5 round watercolor brush
- #1 liner brush

Preparation

1. Sand the fireplace screen carefully.
2. Paint the screen neatly with three coats of Taffy. When dry, rub with brown paper bag to smooth the wood grain. (Do this between coats, if necessary.)
3. Neatly trace and transfer the inner edge of the scroll work to the screen.
4. Paint the trim area (outside the scroll work) with two or three coats of Bluebell. Refer to the photo of finished screen.
5. Seal the prepared surface with several light coats of FolkArt Acrylic Spray or one coat of thinned FolkArt Varnish.
6. Neatly make a tracing of the design. Neatly transfer pattern to the "wings" of the screen. I have designated the wings as "left side wing" and "right side wing."

Painting the Design

1. Scrollwork (see Color Worksheet #5): The scrollwork is done in the same combination of colors. Basecoat the scrolls with Blueberry Pie. Several coats will be needed to cover. No shading has been done on the scrolls. The accent work or highlighting is always placed on the outside of the scrolls as you will see by studying the worksheet. Use a #5 watercolor brush and your #1 liner brush for the accent strokes. Paint the accents with Wicker White. Remember, when you do linework, the paint must be thin. Use lots of Extender.

   There is an unwritten rule when doing scrollwork: If you are at the base or bottom of the scroll, the highlight is always on the top or up. Occasionally a mistake is made and, if that happens, don't worry about it. But I had to state this rule to you.

   The groups of three leaves that work off the scrolls are painted with Licorice. No shading or highlighting has been applied.

Garland

2. Stems of garland: The stems are painted with Southern Pine. Occasionally they are shaded with Chocolate Fudge and highlighted with Lemonade. Be very neat with your linework.
3. Leaves: Basecoat the leaves with Southern Pine. Shade with Chocolate Fudge. Highlight with Lemonade.

Flowers

NOTE: Colors used in this project may sometimes vary from those used on the Color Worksheets, but techniques remain the same.

4. Large Poppyseed Pod (see Color Worksheet #7): Basecoat with several coats of Midnight. Shade with Indigo. Highlight with Coastal Blue. A second highlight is done with Wicker White. Flower centers are Midnight shaded with Indigo. The small dot in the center and dots around the center are Wicker White.
5. Small Poppyseed Pods: Basecoat with Midnight. Shade with Indigo. No highlight is needed on the small poppyseed pods. The centers and dots are neatly and carefully painted with Wicker White.
6. Small and Large Anemones:

   Small Anemone (See Color Worksheet #10): Basecoat with two coats of Red Clay, letting the paint dry between coats. A second basecoat of Calico Red is applied over the Red Clay to make the color appear a bit more red. Let dry. Shade with Chocolate Fudge. Highlight with Wicker White. The dots are Wicker White.

   Large Anemone (See Color Worksheet #8): Large anemones may be painted with reds, blues, violets, or whatever. On the Color Worksheet, the large anemone is painted with shades of blues and violets. Basecoat with Lemonade. Apply a second basecoat of Amish Blue over the dry Lemonade covering only on half the flower. Shade with Midnight. Highlight with a little Heather as shown on the worksheet and blend this in. A second highlight of Wicker White is now applied.

   Basecoat the center with Coffee Bean. A second basecoat of Coastal Blue is applied over the Coffee Bean. Shade with Licorice. Highlight over the top with Wicker White. The dots are Wicker White.

   Again, I urge you to study my step-by-step worksheets, for they will help you paint these very beautiful flowers easily.

Hindeloopen Garden

7. Carnations (see Color Worksheet #6): Basecoat with two or three coats of Cherokee Rose. Shade with Cherry Royale. The center is basecoated with Coffee Bean. A second basecoat of Cherry Royale is applied over the dry Coffee Bean. Shade the base of the center with Coffee Bean. Using your liner brush, paint the petal strokes with Wicker White. Do the linework and dots neatly with Wicker White.
8. Large Tulips (see Color Worksheet #7): Please understand that the large tulips can be painted in any combination of colors. On the worksheet, I used a basecoat of Lemonade. A second basecoat of Dusty Coral is applied over the Lemonade. Shade with Chocolate Fudge. A second shading in Licorice is applied that is almost like linework on the edge of the first shading. The first highlight is Coral Reef. On top of that I have done the highlight strokes of Lemonade.
9. Small Tulips: The small tulips are painted just like the large tulips.
10. Dog Roses (see Color Worksheet #9): Dog roses may be painted in blues, ochres, pinks — most any combination of colors you desire. Follow the Color Worksheet for painting in these 3 color combinations.
11. Daisies (see Color Worksheets #9 and #10): I have painted daisies in several different colors on my worksheets. Please study them carefully. The daisy on the fireplace screen is basecoated with Almond Parfait. It is shaded at the bottom with Acorn Brown. While Acorn Brown is still wet, apply two dots of Autumn Leaves on top of it as shown on the worksheet, then lightly dab-blend the wet colors together. Basecoat the center with Coffee Bean. The comma stroke petals are Wicker White. Dots and linework on the center are Lemonade and dots around the center are Lemonade. Highlight the tendrils with a little Wicker white.
12. Large Sunflower (see Color Worksheet #11): Basecoat sunflower with Harvest Gold. Paint the center with Acorn Brown. Shade the edge of the center with Molasses. In the very center apply School Bus Yellow and quickly blend. Highlight the edges of each petal on one side first with School Bus Yellow, then Lemonade. Shade the dark side of each petal (opposite highlighted side) with Molasses. The linework on the petals is Molasses. Remember, the paint must be ink-consistency for linework. The linework coming into the center is also Molasses. The dots dabbed in the center are Lemonade. Crosshatching in the center of the sunflower is Molasses. Dots around the edge of center of Lemonade.

The Parrot

13. (See Worksheet #6) This bird is painted in the same colors and technique as shown on Worksheet 6.

The Porcelainizing Technique

The "porcelainizing technique" has been painted on the frame of the screen. This technique is usually done with three values — a dark, a medium, and a light value. See Color Worksheet #5.

14. Basecoat the flowers and wineapple fruit with Porcelain Blue. Let dry. The dark shading is Blueberry Pie — strokes for the most part, though inside the large anemone is based with this color. Highlighting linework and dots are Wicker White.

Colorful Music

Hindeloopen Music Box

Pictured on Page 12

Materials

Wood oval music box (available from Priscilla Hauser, P. O. Box 521013, Tulsa, OK 74152-1013)

Palette (FolkArt® Acrylic Colors):
- All colors listed for "The Frisian Landscape" tray, plus the following:
- Tapioca
- Porcelain Blue
- Blueberry Pie
- Coastal Blue
- Wicker White

Brushes:
- Brushes listed for "The Frisian Landscape" tray, plus the following:
- #3 and #1 round brushes
- Sm., med., and lg. flat brushes
- #1 liner or scroller

Preparation

1. Sand the music box lightly, then paint it with two or three coats of Tapioca, allowing paint to dry between coats.
2. Rub with a brown paper bag (rather than sand) to smooth the wood grain. Seal the surface with many light coats of Clear Acrylic Spray or a coat of thinned waterbase varnish.
3. Neatly transfer the design pattern to the music box.

Painting the Landscape

1. The beautiful Frisian winter scene painted on the oval portion of this music box is a portion of the scene used on "The Frisian Landscape" tray. Follow the instructions for the tray project, referring to Color Worksheets #2, #3, and #4. (Omit whatever steps refer to portions of the landscape not included on this project.)

Painting The Porcelainized Border (See Color Worksheet #5)

After the completion of the scene, the technique of Hindeloopen Porcelain Painting is applied around the outside edge. The Porcelainizing technique is almost always done on a light background. Its color scheme is monochromatic. Use the brushes you are most comfortable with. I used my #3 round watercolor brush and my #1 liner or scroll brush.

1. Following the Color Worksheet, basecoat the areas with Porcelain Blue. Shade with Blueberry Pie. Highlight first with just a little Coastal Blue. This is not on the Color Worksheet, but has been added here as a highlight color to tie the border in with the background in the sky of the landscape. Then come back on top of the Coastal Blue and highlight with a little Wicker White.

Colorful Music

Color Worksheet #1

Comma Strokes

Polliwog Strokes

T-T-T Strokes

Rib Strokes

"S" Strokes

Petal line strokes

Accent strokes

"Wiggle" lines
(such as for tendrils)

Poppy Seed Pods

Rose Leaf

Shaded

Highlighted

Tulip Leaves

Shaded

Highlighted

Jacques' Heirloom Scrapbook

Pictured on Page 5

This lovely scrapbook is more than just a scrapbook. It can be used for a birth announcement, a wedding announcement, an anniversary gift, a graduation gift — its uses are countless. And it is absolutely beautiful when finished.

Materials

Wood scrapbook, measuring 13" x 11"

Palette (FolkArt® Acrylic Colors):

- Dusty Coral
- Midnight
- Amish Blue
- Red Clay
- Persimmon
- Heather
- Lemonade
- Licorice
- Cotton Candy
- Sunset Orange
- Acorn Brown
- Coral Reef
- School Bus Yellow
- Raspberry Wine
- Cherokee Rose
- Wicker White
- Southern Pine
- Harvest Gold
- Sunset Orange
- Blue Ribbon
- Calico Red
- Coastal Blue
- Slate Blue
- Chocolate Fudge
- Promenade

Brushes:
#1, #3, and #5 round watercolor brushes
#1 liner or scroller

Preparation

1. To prepare the wood, sand, then paint with two or three coats of Sunset Orange. Allow paint to dry between coats.
2. Rub with brown paper bag to smooth the grain.
3. Seal the surface with many light coats of clear acrylic spray or one coat of thinned waterbase varnish.
4. Neatly transfer the design pattern to the scrapbook.

Painting the Design

1. Small Pink Tulip (see Color Worksheet #7): Base tulip with Dusty Coral. Shade with Persimmon then strokes of Acorn Brown. Highlight with strokes of Wicker White.
2. Small Blue Tulip: Basecoat with Midnight. Highlight with Slate Blue. Highlight again with Wicker White strokes.
3. Large Blue Tulip: Basecoat with Midnight. Highlight with Slate Blue. Highlight again with Wicker White strokes.
4. Whicker Flower (See Color Worksheet #8): Basecoat first with Lemonade; let dry. Then basecoat over the Lemonade with Wicker White. Shade with Harvest Gold + a touch of Acorn Brown. Linework is Wicker White.
5. Wild Red Grapes (see Color Worksheet #7): Basecoat with Red Clay. Highlight and outlining with Wicker White strokes. (These are not shaded as shown on the worksheet.)
6. Small Poppyseed Pod: Basecoat with Midnight. Highlight with Coastal Blue. Apply little dots of Wicker White.
7. Daisy (See Color Worksheet #9): Basecoat with Cherokee Rose. (Shading, as shown on the worksheet, is omitted.) Apply the dark center with Raspberry Wine. Make petals with Wicker White strokes and highlight center with Wicker White strokes.
8. Pink Wild Carnation (See Color Worksheet #10): Basecoat with Cherokee Rose. When dry, shade with Raspberry Wine strokes. Highlight with Wicker White strokes. (The tendrils shown on the worksheet are omitted.)
9. Purple Wild Carnation (See Color Worksheet #10): Basecoat with Heather. When dry, shade with Raspberry Wine strokes. Highlight with Wicker White strokes. (The tendrils shown on worksheet are omitted, though some Wicker white comma strokes are used in this area as part of the background linework.)
10. Dog Rose (See Color Worksheet #9): Basecoat the doughnut shape with Red Clay. While wet, shade across the bottom with Chocolate Fudge and softly highlight across the top with Coral Reef. Basecoat center with Red Clay. While wet, shade bottom with Chocolate Fudge. When dry, do petal linework, highlight stroke on center, and dots around center with Wicker White.
11. Carnation from 1700's (See Color Worksheet #6): Basecoat with Harvest Gold. Basecoat center with Persimmon. When dry, paint petals of Wicker White comma strokes. Linework on center is Wicker White.
12. Blue Button Flower (See Color Worksheet #8): Basecoat with Amish Blue. When dry, paint circles of Blue Ribbon. When dry, shade circles on bottom with Midnight and highlight on top with Coastal Blue. When dry, highlight again with Wicker White strokes.
13. Herbal Blossom (See Color Worksheet #6): Basecoat with Promenade. Basecoat center with Harvest Gold. Either when dry or while slightly wet, shade center on bottom with Raspberry Wine and highlight on top with School Bus Yellow. When dry, do petal linework, a highlight stroke at top of center, and dots with Lemonade.
14. Leaves: Basecoat all leaves with Southern Pine. When dry, highlight with strokes of Wicker White + a little Lemonade.
15. Small parrot bird (See Color Worksheet #6): Paint as shown and described on the worksheet.
16. Zinnia (See Color Worksheet #8): Basecoat at least twice with Sunset Orange. Basecoat center with Chocolate Fudge. Paint a few lines to form petals with Chocolate Fudge. Using your liner brush, form petal linework with thin Wicker White. Linework should be staggered like tiles on a roof. Dots in center are Lemonade.

Hindeloopen Time

European Clock

Pictured on Page 24

This wonderful clock is a replica of the large ones found in the Province of Friesland. You will notice that a wonderful "Tree of Life" grows from a vase at the base of the clock. On this tree of happy flowers sits a bird which always looks toward Paradise. He is looking for good luck, and also looking behind so that evil would not follow him.

Materials

Wood clock (this unfinished clock may be ordered from Priscilla Hauser, P. O. Box 521013, Tulsa, OK 74152-1013)

Palette (FolkArt Acrylic Colors):

- Licorice
- Rusty Nail
- Midnight
- Pimiento
- Cotton Candy
- Calico Red
- Blue Ribbon
- Pumpkin Pie
- Southern Pine
- Wicker White
- Coastal Blue
- Gray Flannel
- Bluebell
- Indigo
- Harvest Gold

And additional colors of your choice for flowers on side of clock.

Brushes: #1 and #3 round watercolor brush
#1 liner or scroller

Preparation

1. Lightly sand the clock, then paint with three coats of Bluebell. Let the paint dry between coats.
2. Rub with brown paper bag to smooth the wood grain.
3. Seal the surface with several light coats of Clear Acrylic Spray or one coat of thinned water base varnish.
4. Trim the edges of the clock with Indigo.
5. Neatly trace and transfer the design pattern to the clock.

Painting the Design

NOTE: I will give you the colors used on the front and face of the clock. For the colors used on the sides, use your own color combinations taken from the worksheets I have provided for you. Colors given here may vary somewhat from the colors used on the worksheets, but the techniques remain the same.

1. Leaves: Paint all the leaf forms first. Basecoat with Southern Pine. It will take several coats to cover. The linework representing shading is done with Licorice. Linework representing highlights is done with Wicker White.
2. Poppyseed Pods (see Color Worksheet #7): The poppyseed pods may be painted in assorted colors. Color combinations are as follows:

   Red: For a red poppyseed pod, basecoat with Rusty Nail and shade with Midnight. Dots are Wicker White.

   Blue: Basecoat with Blue Ribbon and shade with Midnight. Dots are Wicker White.

   Variations of poppyseed flowers may be done as you desire. If you wish to paint a different color in their centers, feel free to do so.
3. Small Dog Roses (see Color Worksheet #9): Through the pages of this book I have taught you to paint the Dog Rose in many different colors and combinations. Feel free to work in any color combination you desire. You can do it, you really can. Make the clock match your particular room setting or home decor.

   Red: Basecoat with Cotton Candy. Shade with Pimiento. Linework is Wicker White. The center is Midnight; linework on center is Coastal Blue. Dots are Wicker White.

   Blue: Basecoat with Midnight. Linework is Wicker White. The center is Pimiento. Dots are Wicker White.

   Orange: Basecoat with Cotton Candy. Shade with Pumpkin Pie. Linework is Wicker White. The center is Midnight. Dots are Wicker White.
4. The Bird (see Color Worksheet #8): Basecoat the belly with Wicker White. Shade with Harvest Gold while the white is wet so that you can blend the Harvest Gold into the Wicker White. Two or three coats will be necessary; allow he paint to dry between coats.

   Base the wings and tail with Midnight. Linework on the upper part of the wing is Coastal Blue. Additional dots and linework on the wing and tail are Wicker White.

   The eye is Licorice with a tiny highlight of Wicker White.

   The beak is neatly painted with Licorice, using a liner brush.
5. Anemone (see Color Worksheet #8):

   Red: Basecoat with Calico Red. Highlight with Wicker White very softly blended into the red. The center is Licorice. Note the highlight (in the photo of clock) at top of center with Calico Red, then linework of Wicker White. The dots are Wicker White.

   Blue: Basecoat with Coastal Blue. Shade with Midnight. There is soft linework of Wicker White. The center is basecoated with Licorice. Linework and dots are Wicker White.
6. Vase (see Color Worksheet #9): The vase can be seen in detail on the worksheet. Basecoat first with Gray Flannel. Let this dry, then basecoat a second time with Coastal Blue. Highlight with Wicker White. Carefully apply dark shading lines with Midnight.
7. Detail: The fine scroll and detail lines are neatly done with Wicker White. The flowers on the face of the clock consists of three small dog roses and tiny poppyseed flowers. Two of the dog roses are blue, the third one is red. Study the color photograph of the beautiful finished colored flowers I have painted for you. Use your own color scheme or mine, but above all, have fun painting this beautiful clock.

Color Worksheet #2

The Frisian Landscape
(See The Frisian Landscape Tray Instructions)

Illustration 1

Illustration 2

Color Worksheet #3

The Frisian Landscape
(See The Frisian Landscape Tray Instructions)

Illustration 3

Illustration 4

The Frisian Landscape

Shown on a small wood letter tray.

Pictured on Page 21

Materials

Sm. wood rectangular tray, painting area must be at least 5" x 8"

Palette (FolkArt® Acrylic Colors):

Dove Gray	Gray Flannel
Dusty Coral	Sweetheart Pink
Nutmeg	Oxford Blue
Coffee Bean	Chocolate Fudge
Dapple Gray	Rusty Nail
Licorice	Wicker White
Cinnamon	Blue Gray Dust
Icy White	Wrought Iron
Harvest Gold	Platinum Gray
Tapioca	Whipped Berry
Optional Colors	
Pimiento	Blue Ribbon

Brushes:

For Landscape
#10 flat
#8 and #5 round
#1 liner or scroller
(You may use flat or round brushes or a combination of both. Use sizes that comfortably fit the area you are painting.)

For Porcelainizing
#1 and #3 round watercolor brushes
#1 liner or scroller

FolkArt Extender

Preparation

Basecoat the tray with Tapioca.

Painting The Landscape

Please study Color Worksheets #2, #3, and #4. I have painted my Frisian Landscape one step at a time. The worksheet will almost guide you without text as long as you are familiar with the colors. But don't be afraid to substitute colors if you feel there is something more you would like to add or take away. Work neatly, work carefully, and you will be delighted with the finished results.

Use FolkArt Extender with all the colors as you work. Be rather generous with the Extender. It slows down the drying time of the paint and also helps the paint to flow.

PHASE I (as seen on Color Worksheet #2, Illustration #1)

1. Basecoat the entire rectangle on which the scene is to be painted with two or three coats of Platinum Gray. Let the paint dry between coats.
2. Neatly transfer the scene onto the basecoated surface.
3. Using the brush that is most comfortable (probably the #10 flat), dip the brush in Extender, then in Dove Gray. Apply a loose wash of Dove Gray over the dried Platinum Gray in the sky area.
4. Dab on the foliage. The small foliage on left is dabbed in with Dove Gray and also a tiny bit of Rusty Nail. Basecoat the trees on each side of the mill with Harvest Gold.
5. Basecoat the small church with Coffee Bean. Basecoat the tiny houses on left with Wicker White.

PHASE II (as seen on Color Worksheet #2, Illustration #2)

1. Sky: Using the #10 flat brush, make a wash with Oxford Blue + Extender. Apply the Oxford Blue wash to the sky area as shown on the worksheet.
2. For shading the foliage, dab on Oxford Blue and also Wicker White to create highlights and shadows.
3. Shade the church with Chocolate Fudge as shown on the worksheet.
4. Paint the roofs of the small houses with Rusty Nail.
5. Shade the trees on each side of the mill with Chocolate Fudge.
6. Undercoat the mill itself with Nutmeg.
7. Undercoat the right end of the house and barn (which are combined) with Chocolate Fudge. One portion of the house (side) is undercoated with Rusty Nail, the other portions (front sections) are a mixture of Rusty Nail + a little Dusty Coral. You will see this on the worksheet.
8. Paint the grass with Harvest Gold. Please notice that a little shading of Rusty Nail has also been added.

PHASE III (as seen on Color Worksheet #3, Illustrations 3 and 4)

1. Basecoat the sea with very thin Wrought Iron. Use the Extender. Several thin coats are needed.
2. Shade the windmill as shown in illustration 4 with Chocolate Fudge.
3. Paint the roof on the big house with Rusty Nail.
4. Paint the roof on the Barn with Dapple Gray.
5. Paint in the windows and doors with Chocolate Fudge.
6. Paint in the roof of the shed on end of barn with Cinnamon.
7. Dab the snow on the ground using first a tiny bit of Wrought Iron, then Icy White and Wicker White.

PHASE IV (as seen on Color Worksheet #3, Illustration 4)

1. Brush some strokes of Oxford Blue into the sky, using the flat brush. The consistency must be very thin.
2. At the bottom of the sky area near the horizon, paint in just a little bit of Dusty Coral. Apply this very carefully around the church. Only a little is needed. Brush it out well.
3. Paint the detail work on the trees on each side of the barn/house with Chocolate Fudge, using the liner brush.

PHASE V (as seen on Color Worksheet #4, Illustration 5)

1. Paint the blades of the windmill with Harvest Gold. Shade with Chocolate Fudge.
2. To create clouds in the sky, dab on the smallest amount of Wicker White. Use lots of Extender.

PHASE VI (as seen on Color Worksheet #4, Illustration 6)

1. Pat a little more Wicker White on top of the clouds to highlight them.
2. Apply a small window in the windmill with Chocolate Fudge. Shade the doors and windows with Licorice.
3. Dab a little Wicker White on the trees on each side of the house/barn to represent snow. Also dab a little Wicker White on the roofs of the house and around the base of the windmill.

The Frisian Landscape

4. The people: The people should be very neatly painted with your liner brush. Their clothes can be any color you desire. They are neatly colorbook-painted with very little shading applied. The colors I used for the people are: Pimiento, Blue Ribbon, Wrought Iron, Licorice, and, for their faces, Sweetheart Pink.
5. The scratches on the ice are Wicker White.
6. The botter boat: The hull of the boat is Coffee Bean. The linework is Licorice. The mast and guidewires coming from the mast are Chocolate Fudge. The little flag at the top is Gray Flannel. There is also a little Wicker White snow on the boat.
7. The dock: Neatly colorbook-paint the little dock with Chocolate Fudge. Several coats will be needed. Let the paint dry between coats. Shade with Wrought Iron and highlight with Wicker White. Dab a little Wicker White here and there to represent snow and ice.

It is very important that you take a magnifying glass and study the detail on the finished color worksheets. You will see how easy it is to do this if you will just take your time and be patient.

The Porcelainized Border (Refer to Color Worksheet #5):

(NOTE: Colors used on the Color Worksheet are slightly different from the ones used in this project.)

Study the porcelainized trim. It consists of a garland of three dog roses, wineapple fruit, and small tulip buds painted with a porcelainized technique.

1. Flowers: Dilute some of the Blue Gray Dust to the consistency of ink. Neatly paint the body of the flowers with the very thin Blue Gray Dust. After the petals and body of the flowers have dried, paint the linework on the petals with unthinned Oxford Blue, using your liner brush.
2. The Acanthus Scrolls: These beautiful scrolls are named after the acanthus plants found in the Mediterranean. These scrolls are painted in the same easy way as the porcelainized other border. Your paint must be the consistency of ink.
3. Trim on the edge of the tray: This is painted with neat strokes of Whipped Berry.

Beautiful Bellows

Hindeloopen Fireplace Bellows

Pictured on Page 24

One of the most beautiful things you can place beside your fireplace is a bellows painted with a Northern Frisian landscape and Hindeloopen flowers.

Materials

Wood bellows

Palette (FolkArt® Acrylic Colors):

Indigo	Platinum Gray
Tapioca	Chocolate Fudge
Harvest Gold	Amish Blue
Rusty Nail	Blue Ribbon
Tulip Red	

(Note: In addition, you will need the lanscape colors. See "The Frisian Landscape Letter Tray" project for the colors used in the landscape.)

Brushes:
#1 and #3 round watercolor brushes
#1 liner or scroller

Preparation

1. Carefully sand the bellows.
2. Paint bellows with three coats of Tulip Red. Allow paint to dry between coats.
3. Rub with a brown paper bag to smooth the wood grain.
4. Basecoat the entire area on which the Frisian winter landscape is to be painted with two or three coats of Platinum Gray. Let paint dry between coats.
5. Lightly seal the surface with clear acrylic spray or thinned FolkArt Varnish.
6. Neatly transfer the pattern for the scene and the Hindeloopen flowers.

Painting The Landscape

1. The landscape: Complete instructions for the landscape are found in "The Frisian Landscape" small letter tray and on Color Worksheets #2, #3, and #4.

Painting the Hindeloopen Flowers

NOTES: This is a rather simple design which is perfectly elegant. Regarding the Color Worksheets, colors may sometimes vary on the worksheet from those used in this project, but the techniques remain the same. I want to point out here that any color of basecoat could be used on the bellows and, of course, the flowers can be painted in any colors you desire. I am particularly fond of this piece. I love the way the colors work on it. Study the photo of the finished piece. Study my flowers on the color worksheets, and paint, paint, paint.

2. Blue Dog Rose (see Color Worksheet #9): Basecoat with Blue Ribbon. While still wet, shade one side with Indigo and highlight other side with Amish Blue. Highlight a second time with Tapioca. Base the center with Harvest Gold. When dry, shade with an accent stroke of Chocolate Fudge and highlight with a stroke of Tapioca. Petal linework is Tapioca, as are the tiny dots.
3. Golden Dog Rose (see Color Worksheet #9): Basecoat with Harvest Gold. While still wet, shade one side with Chocolate Fudge and highlight other side with Tapioca. Base the center with Harvest Gold. When dry, shade with an accent stroke of Chocolate Fudge and highlight with a stroke of Tapioca. Petal linework is Tapioca, as are the tiny dots or tendrils.
4. Wineapple fruit (see Color Worksheet #6): Basecoat with Rusty Nail. When dry, shade with Chocolate Fudge strokes. Highlight with Tapioca strokes.
5. Tulip bud (see Color Worksheet #7): Basecoat with Harvest Gold. When dry, shade with Chocolate Fudge strokes. Highlight with Tapioca strokes.
6. Blue Button Flowers: Base with Amish Blue. Buttons are Blue Ribbon. Shade with Midnight. Highlight with Wicker White.
7. Comma stroke leaves: The comma strokes that represent leaves are basecoated with Chocolate Fudge and highlighted with Tapioca.
8. Trim: The bellows have been trimmed with Tapioca linework, using your #1 liner brush. For linework, remember, the paint must be a very thin, ink-like consistency.

Color Worksheet #4

The Frisian Landscape
(See The Frisian Landscape Tray Instructions)

Illustration 5

Illustration 6

The Frisian Landscape

Hindeloopen Keepsake Trunk

Pictured on Page 24

What a keepsake — a real treasure! It is not difficult. It does take time and it does take patience, but you will have something that can be passed down through generations.

Materials

Small wood trunk, measures 9"H, 12"W, 9"D

Palette (FolkArt® Acrylic Colors):

Taffy	Wicker White
Midnight	Chocolate Fudge
Lemonade	Sweetheart Pink
Licorice	Parrot Green
Red Clay	Southern Pine
Pimiento	Harvest Gold
Primrose	Calico Red
Heather	Burgundy
Plum Pudding	Acorn Brown
Blue Ribbon	Coral Reef
Amish Blue*	Tapioca
Grape Juice*	Grey Flannel
Cherokee Rose	Coastal Blue
Indigo	Sunset Orange
Sunny Yellow	

* Mix Amish Blue + a little Grape Juice to achieve what I will call "English Blue".

Brushes:
- Sm. (#1), med. (#5 or #6), and lg. (#8 or #10) synthetic round watercolor brushes
- #1 liner or scroller

FolkArt Water Base Varnish

Preparation

1. Sand the trunk smoothly.
2. Apply three coats of Taffy, allowing the paint to dry between coats.
3. When the final coat is dry, rub with a brown paper bag to smooth the wood grain.
4. Seal the surface with several light coats of clear acrylic spray or one coat of thinned FolkArt Water Base Varnish. When dry, rub with a brown paper bag again, if needed.
5. Neatly transfer the design pattern.

Painting the Design

Now, study the photograph of the finished trunk, then study the flower forms and other Hindeloopen subjects on the Color Worksheets. Then, paint - paint - paint! NOTE: The colors of the flowers on the Color Worksheets may vary from the colors used for this project, but the techniques remain the same.

1. Carnation (see Color Worksheet #6.) Basecoat with the mix called English Blue. (Remember, it will take two or three coats to cover.) Shade toward center with Midnight. Comma stroke petals are Wicker White. Just start them at the very center of flower (slightly different from the worksheet).
2. Red Grapes (See Color Worksheet #7): Basecoat with Red Clay. Shade with Calico Red. When dry, shade with a stroke of Licorice. Highlight each with a stroke of Wicker White.
3. Large Tulip Buds (See Color Worksheet #7): Basecoat with the mix called English Blue. Shade with strokes of Midnight. When dry, highlight with strokes of Wicker White.
4. Large Red Garden Rose (See Color Worksheet #6): Undercoat entirely with Chocolate Fudge. Basecoat with Primrose. Shade with Calico Red. Highlight with Wicker White. The center is shaded with Chocolate Fudge. The dots in the center are Wicker White.
5. Large Open Anemone (See Color Worksheet #8): The large anemone is a flower popular in the Hindeloopen painting of the 1700's. Basecoat with Heather. Highlight with Amish Blue. Shade with Licorice to which you have added a touch of Grape Juice. A second highlight is applied with Wicker White. The center is Chocolate Fudge. Then apply Wicker White dots to center.
6. Large Poppyseed Flower (See Color Worksheet #7): There are several colors of these used in the trunk design:
   Large Poppyseed Flower A (on front of trunk) Basecoat with Chocolate Fudge. The center is Blue Ribbon shaded with Midnight. Highlight with Wicker white, then apply Wicker White dots.
   Large Poppyseed Flower B (on left of trunk lid): Basecoat with Chocolate Fudge. The center is Licorice. Highlight with Wicker White. Apply Wicker White dots.
   Large Poppyseed Flower C (on right of trunk lid): Basecoat with Plum Pudding. Shade with Licorice. The center is Amish Blue shaded with Midnight. Highlight the center with Wicker White dots.
7. Small Poppyseed Flowers: Paint as large poppyseed flower C.
8. Dog Rose (See Color Worksheet #9): Basecoat with Cherokee Rose. Shade with Pimiento. Highlight with a mix of Pimiento and Wicker White. Center is Indigo. Add Wicker White shading. Dots and outlining is Wicker White.
9. Daisies (See Color Worksheets #9): Also from the 1700's come the beautiful Hindeloopen daisies. The worksheet shows them painted in two different color combinations. Refer to Color Worksheet #9 for the colors used in the combinations.
10. Small Parrot Bird (See Color Worksheet #6): Paint with the techniques and colors given on the worksheet.
11. Leaves: Basecoat with Southern Pine. Shade with Parrot Green. Highlight with Wicker White and with Lemonade.
12. The Ribbon: Basecoat with Blue Ribbon. Shade with Grape Juice. Highlight with Amish Blue.
13. Trim on the trunk: Linework on the lid of the trunk is done with thin paint. Use Southern Pine + Extender and your liner brush. The little border design is done with Southern Pine. The flower forms are basecoated with Harvest Gold and shaded with Acorn Brown. The curlicues on the trunk are all done with the Southern Pine + Chocolate Fudge, using the liner brush.

Glimpse of Holland

Serving Tray

Pictured on Back Cover

I'm in love with this tray! I love to teach people to paint them and I love to paint them myself. The serving tray is an item that can be used as a small table top, it can be hung on the wall, or it can be used for its originally-designed function — as a serving tray.

Materials

Lg. wood serving tray

Palette (FolkArt® Acrylic Colors):

Rusty Nail	Gold Nugget
Midnight	Licorice
Honeycomb	Southern Pine
Caramel	Cherokee Rose
Promenade	Harvest Gold
Wicker White	Chocolate Fudge
Slate Blue	

(You will need additional colors for the landscape. See Frisian Landscape Letter Tray for these additional colors.)

Brushes:
- #1, #3, and #5 round watercolor brushes
- #1 liner or scroller

Preparation

1. Sand the tray lightly. Apply two or three coats of Rusty Nail. Allow the paint to dry between coats. Basecoat the outer portion of inside bottom of tray (outside the outer oval area that acts as a border to the landscape) with Licorice.
2. When dry, rub with a brown paper bag to smooth the wood grain.
3. Seal with several light coats of clear acrylic spray or one coat of thinned water base varnish.
4. Neatly transfer the design pattern to the tray.

Painting the Design

I have painted the Frisian landscape in the center of the tray, then trimmed it with the beautiful Hindeloopen flowers and birds.

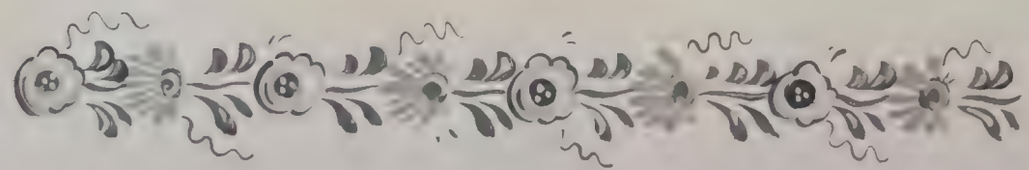
The Landscape

1. The landscape: Complete instructions for the landscape are found in "The Frisian Landscape" small letter tray and on Color Worksheets #2, #3, and #4. This landscape varies just a little. The pier is omitted. The buildings on the far right are additional — use the same colors as for the house/barn unit by the windmill.

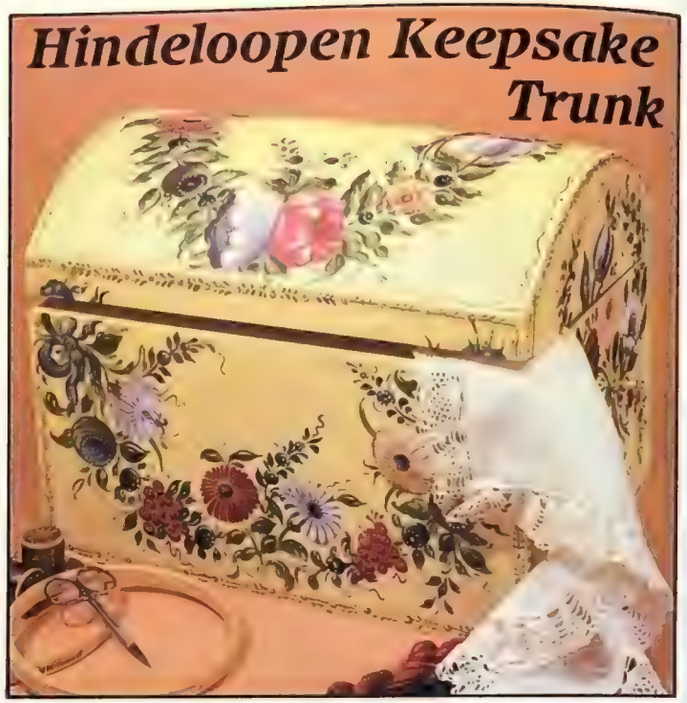
The Floral Border

NOTE: Colors on worksheets may vary from those used in this project, but the techniques remain the same.

2. Wineapple fruit (see Color Worksheet #6): Basecoat with Slate Blue. When dry, shade with Licorice strokes. Highlight with Wicker White strokes.
3. Yellow Dog Rose: (See Color Worksheet #9) Basecoat with Caramel. Highlight with Honeycomb comma stroke petals at top. Basecoat center with Honeycomb, leaving a ring of the background Licorice around it. Shade center with a Chocolate Fudge stroke and highlight with a Honeycomb stroke. Linework on petals is Chocolate Fudge and also thinned Wicker White. Dots are Honeycomb.
4. Red Dog Rose: (See Color Worksheet #9) Basecoat with Promenade. Highlight with Cherokee Rose. Flower center, linework, and dots are the same as the yellow blossom rose (previous step).
5. Tulip bud (see Color Worksheet #7): Basecoat with Harvest Gold. When dry, shade with Chocolate Fudge strokes. Highlight with Wicker White strokes.
6. Wild Carnation (see Color Worksheet #10): Basecoat with Rusty Nail. When dry, highlight with Wicker White strokes. Calyxes are painted along with leaves (next step) in same colors as leaves.
7. Leaves: Basecoat with Southern Pine. Highlight with Wicker White strokes.
8. The bird (see Color Worksheet #8): Basecoat body with Harvest Gold. Basecoat wings with Midnight. Shade the body, head, and tail with Rusty Nail. Eye is Licorice. Highlight with Wicker White.
9. Trim: Strokes in border immediately around landscape (inner oval) are Wicker White; dots between them are Wicker White. Strokes in outer border around landscape are Wicker White. Rim of tray and trim borders around edges of tray (inside and outside) are Gold Nugget.



Hindeloopen Keepsake Trunk



Beautiful Bellows

Color Worksheet #5

The Scrolls

Make very large commas
Base in Blueberry Pie
Hightlight neatly with Wicker White
Add several more large commas in Wicker White
Curls are made with Wicker White

The Porcelainizing Technique

Basecoat with Porcelainizing Blue.
Dark shading is Blueberry Pie.
The highlights are small dots and small strokes of Wicker White.

Color Worksheet #6

Large Garden Rose

Step 1
Base entirely with Chocolate Fudge.
Base on top of Chocolate Fudge with Primrose, covering all of Chocolate Fudge except a tiny bit in the very center.

Step 2
Shade center with Licorice.
Highlight with Calico Red allowing some of Primrose to show.

Step 3
Highlight with Wicker White + Lemonade.
Dots: Lemonade

Small Parrot Bird

Step 1
Base belly: Cotton Candy
Base wings: Midnight
Base beak: Licorice.
Highlight beak: Coastal Blue
Eye: Licorice dot
Tail: Outline with Midnight

Step 2
Shade body: Calico Red
Belly: Highlight: Wicker White
Crown of Head: Highlight with Coral Reef
Outline wing: Coastal Blue
Eye: Highlight with Wicker White

Step 3
Linework on Wings: Coastal Blue, Wicker White
Add Wicker White around eye
Tail: Shade with Coastal Blue, highlight with Wicker White
Linework on topknot: Wicker White
Linework around eye: Licorice
Highlight pupil with Wicker White.

Purple Carnation (1700's)

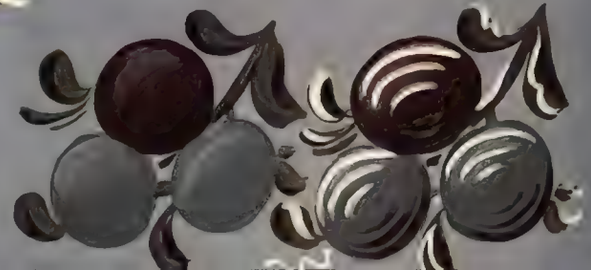
Step 1
Base: Heather
Shade: Raspberry Wine
Base center: Raspberry Wine

Step 2
Petals: Grape Juice, then Wicker White

Wine Apple Fruit
Top berry
Base: Grape Juice
Shade: Licorice

Other Berries
Base: Slate Blue
Shade: Licorice

Highlight both color berries with Wicker White.



Color Worksheet #7

Large Poppy Seed Pod

Step 1
Base Midnight
Base center Indigo

Step 2
Highlight Coastal Blue
Highlight center: Gray Flannel

Step 3
Highlight, dots, and linework: Wicker White

Large Tulip

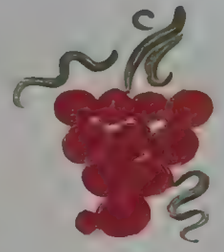
Step 1
Base: Lemonade

Step 2
Base: Dusty Coral (on top of dry Lemonade)
Shade: Acorn Brown
Highlight first with Coral Reef

Step 3
Linework: Lemonade

Wild Grapes

Step 1
Base: Red Clay



Step 2
Shade: Raspberry Wine

Step 3
Highlight: First Calico Red, then Wicker White (white commas)

Color Worksheet #8

Zinnia

Step 1
Base: Autumn Leaves
Base center: Coffee Bean

Step 2
Shade: Coffee Bean
Highlight with Autumn Leaves
Dots: Lemonade

Step 3
Petal linework: Wicker White

Wicker Flower

Step 1
Base first: Lemonade

Step 2
Base again: Wicker White (on top of dry Lemonade)

Step 3
Shade: Harvest Gold, then Acorn Brown

Sitting Bird

Step 1
Base body: Harvest Gold
Base wing and tail: Midnight

Step 2
Shade body: Coffee Bean
Highlight wing: Coastal Blue
Highlight lower body: Wicker White
Eye: Licorice

Step 3
Linework: Wicker White

Blue Button Flower

Step 1
Base: Amish Blue
Make circles with thinned Wicker White

Step 2
Base "buttons": Blue Ribbon
Shade: Midnight
Highlight: Coastal Blue

Step 3
Highlight: Wicker White

Large Open Anemone

Step 1
Base: Amish Blue on right, and Lemonade on left
Base Center: Coffee Bean

Step 2
Base again (on top of dry first base): Blue Ribbon, Heather, and Wicker White
Base center again (on top of dry first base): Midnight and Coastal Blue

Step 3
Shade: Midnight
Highlight: Wicker White
Dots: Wicker White

Color Worksheet #9

Pink Daisy

Step 1
Base: Sweetheart Pink
Base center: Red Clay

Step 2
Shade daisy: Burgundy
Highlight center: Harvest Gold

Step 3
Petal work: Coral Reef
Highlight with Tapioca
Dots: Lemonade

Blue Daisy

Step 1
Base: Grey Flannel
Hightlight: Wicker White
Base center: Harvest Gold

Step 2
Shade flower: Coastal Blue
Shade center: Sunset Orange

Step 3
Highlight center: Sunny Yellow
Petals: Midnight
Highlight with Wicker White
Dots: Lemonade

Large Dog Rose

Step 1
Base: Cherokee Rose (entire circle)
Base Center: Indigo
Shade around outside of donut: Pimiento
Highlight around inside of donut: Autumn Leaves

Step 2
Highlight center: Red Clay
Evenout shading and highlight

Step 3
Highlight strokes on center: Sweetheart Pink
Petal linework: Wicker White
Dots: Lemonade

Small Dog roses

Light pink flower
Base: Wicker White
Base center: Burgundy
Shade flower: Burgundy
Linework: Wicker White

Gold Flower
Base: Harvest Gold
Base center: Chocolate Fudge
Shade: Rusty Nail
Linework: Wicker White

Blue Flower
Base: Midnight
Base center: Coastal Blue
Shade: Indigo
Linework: Wicker White

Vase

Step 1
Base: Gray Flannel

Step 2
Shade: Coastal Blue
Highlight: Wicker White

Step 3
Shade with Midnight strokes
Highlight further with Wicker White strokes

Color Worksheet #10

Daisy

Step 1
Base: Skintone
While wet, shade bottom with Acorn Brown
When dry, dab on Autumn Leaves shading.
Base center: Coffee Bean

Step 2
Continue dabbing Autumn Leaves around lower ¾.
Highlight strokes on center: thin Wicker White
Dots on center: Lemonade

Step 3
Petals: Wicker White strokes
Dots around center: Lemonade

Anemone Bud

Step 1
Base: Red Clay
Base Center: Coffee Bean

Step 2
Highlight on left: Calico Red
Shade on right: Licorice, thinned

Step 3
Highlight on left: Wicker White
Dots: Wicker White

Wild Carnation

Base: Heather

Step 2
Shade: Raspberry Wine Strokes

Step 3:
Linework: Wicker White

Color Worksheet #11

Sunflower

Step 1
Basecoat with Harvest Gold

Step 2
Basecoat center with Acorn Brown.
Shade edge of center with Molasses.
In very center, apply School Bus Yellow and quickly blend.

Step 3
Petal Highlight: Sunny Yellow then Lemonade.
Shade other side of each petal with Molasses.
Dots on flower center: Lemonade.
Linework on petals and going into center: Molasses.

Step 4
Crosshatching on flower center: Molasses.
Dots around edge of center: Lemonade

Garden Carnation (1700's)

Step 1
Basecoat with Cherokee Rose.
Base center with Molasses.

Step 2
Shade petal area with Cherry Royale.
Highlight center with Cherry Royale.

Step 3
Linework: Wicker White comma strokes

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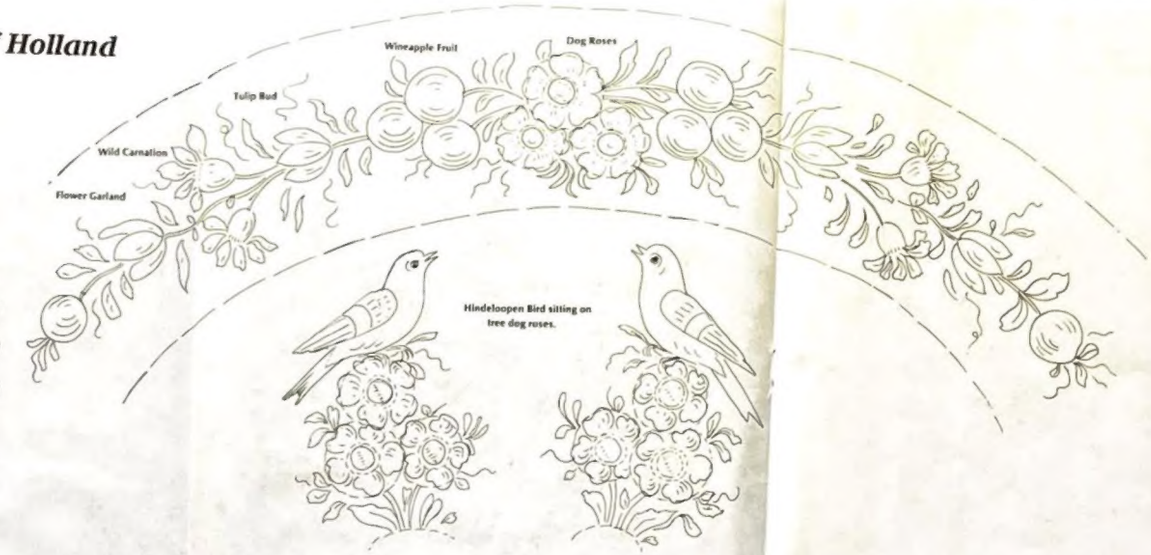
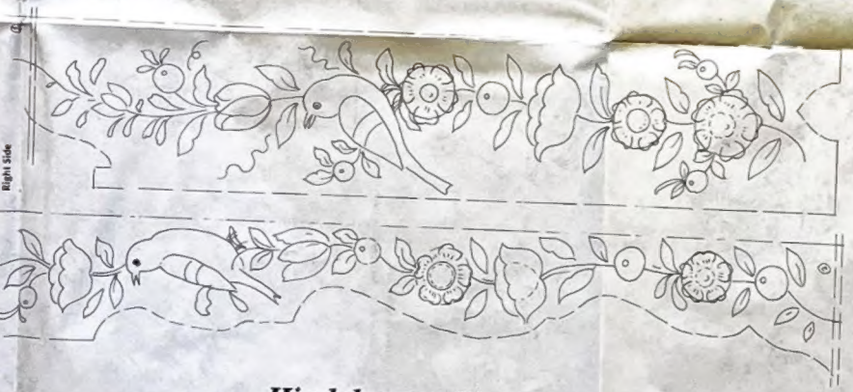
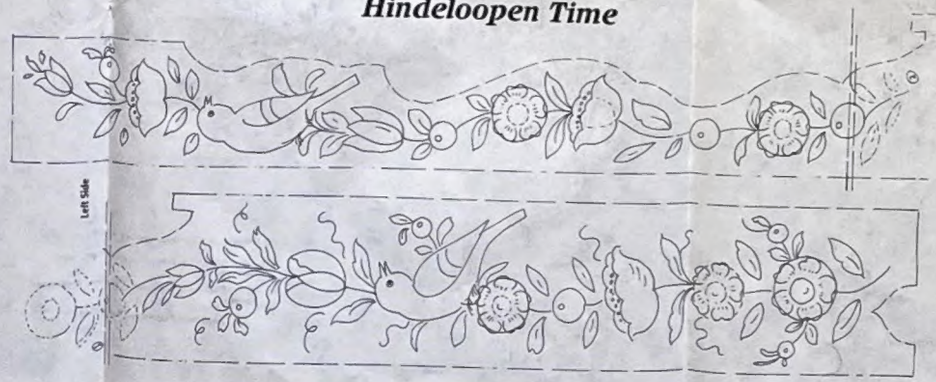
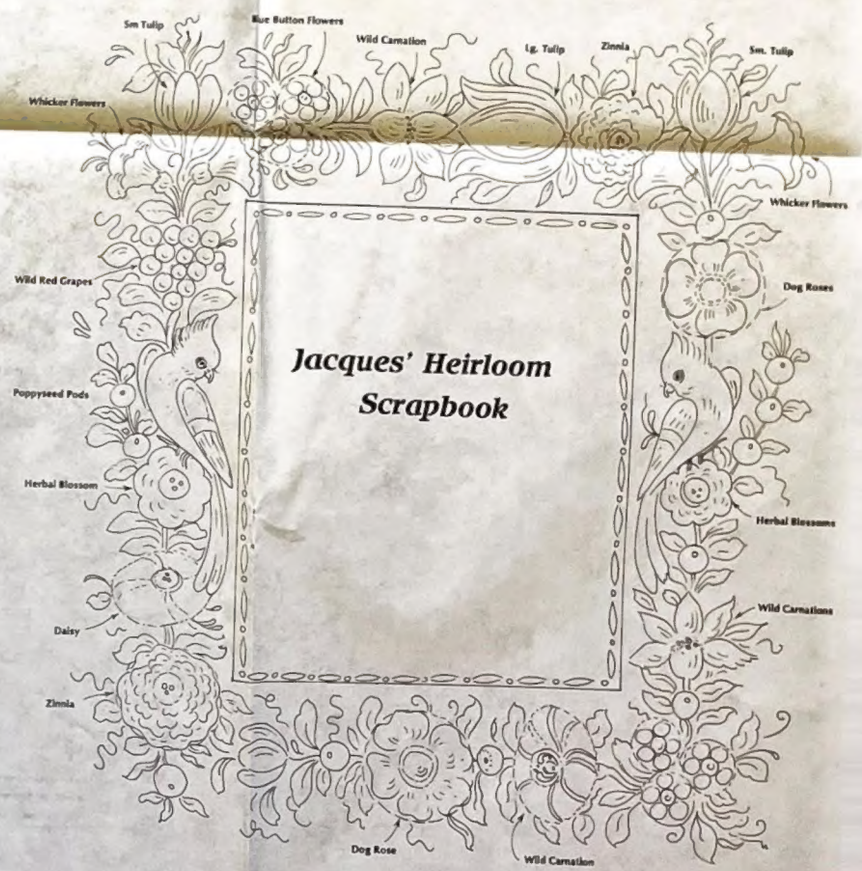
Glimpse of Holland





Hindeloopen Time





Jacques' Heirloom Scrapbook

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Upper Half
Hindeloopen Garden Fireplace Screen
Left Wing
Lower Half
E= Sm. Poppyseed Pod Garland
H= Garland of Lg. Dog rose and Poppyseed Flowers
Tulip
D= Sm. Anemone Garland
Hindeloopen Garden Fireplace Screen
Hindeloopen Garden Fireplace Screen
Diagram for placement of pattern details
Poppy seed Pod
Sunflower
Carnation
Dog Rose
Dog Rose
Hindeloopen Garden Fireplace Screen
F= Garland of Sm. Anemones and Tulips (Flower left)
Hindeloopen Garden Fireplace Screen
Garland, starting with Daisy
G= Garland of Anemone, Daisy, Lg. Poppyseed, Sm. Poppyseed,
TOP SCROLL
Hindeloopen Garden Fireplace Screen
A= Garland of Tulip, Dog rose, Poppyseed Flowers
B= Garland of Anemone, Carnation, Poppyseed Flowers
M= Sunflower Pattern and Parrot Bird

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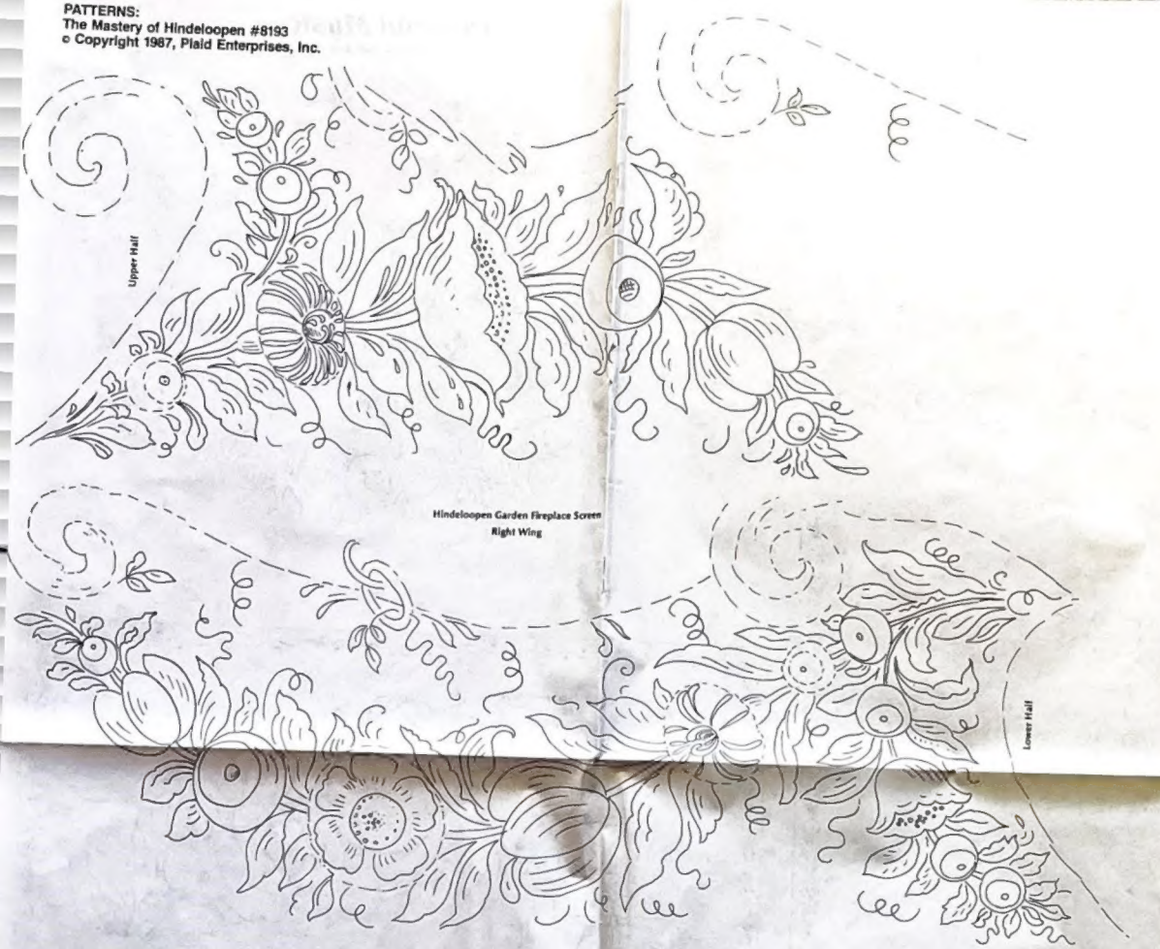
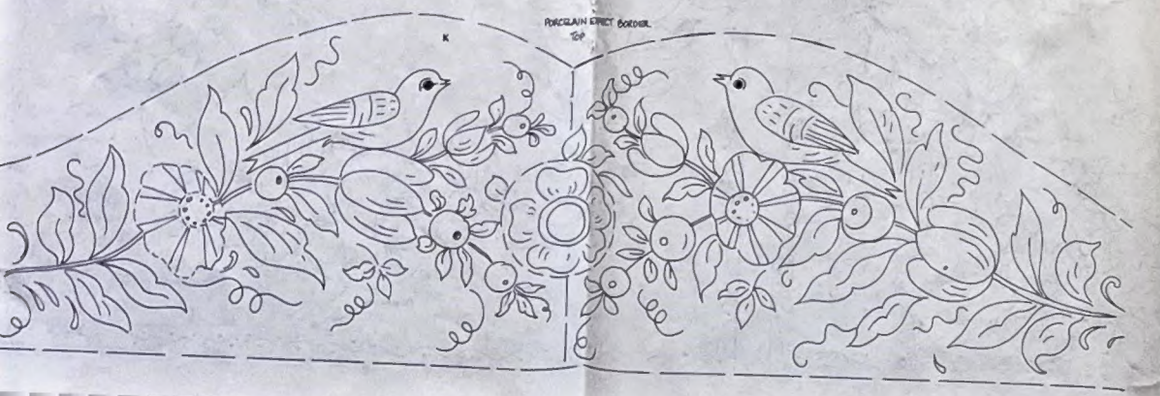
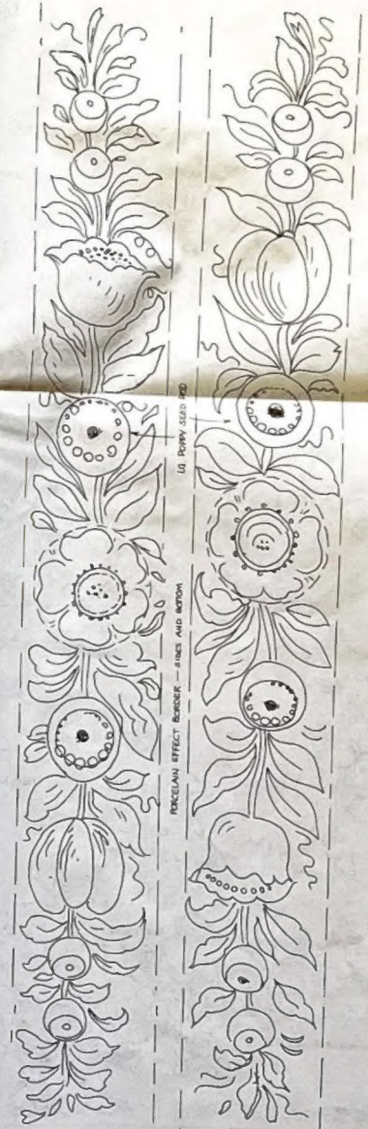


Hindeloopen Garden



Beautiful Bellows



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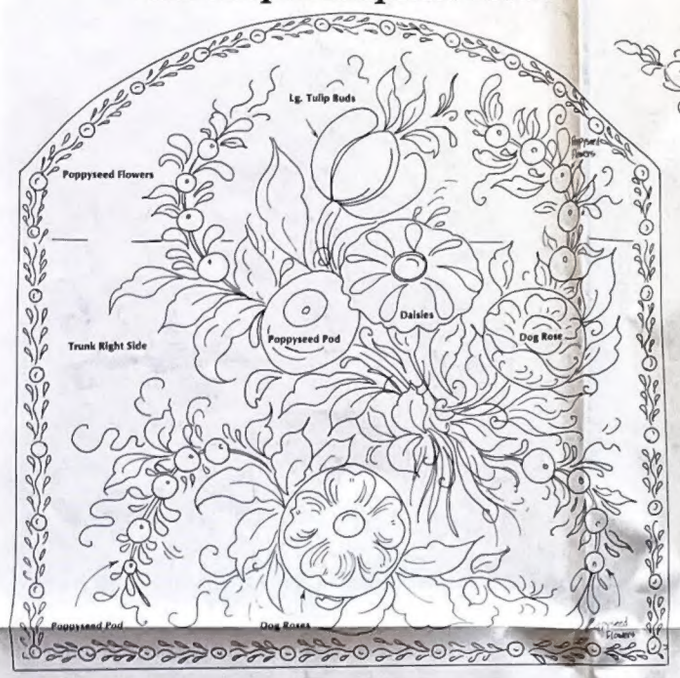
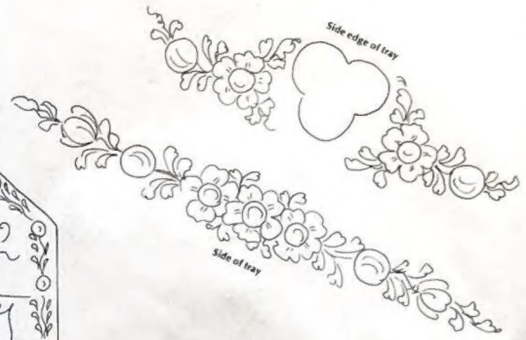
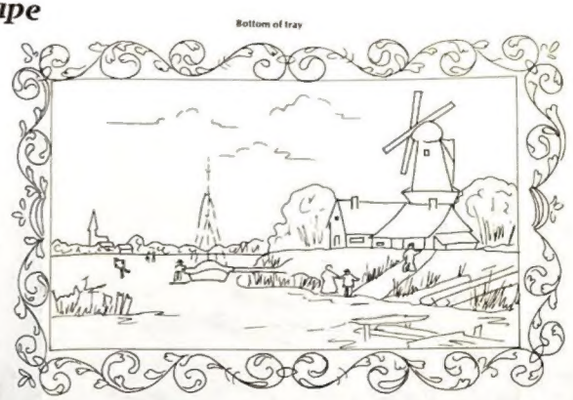
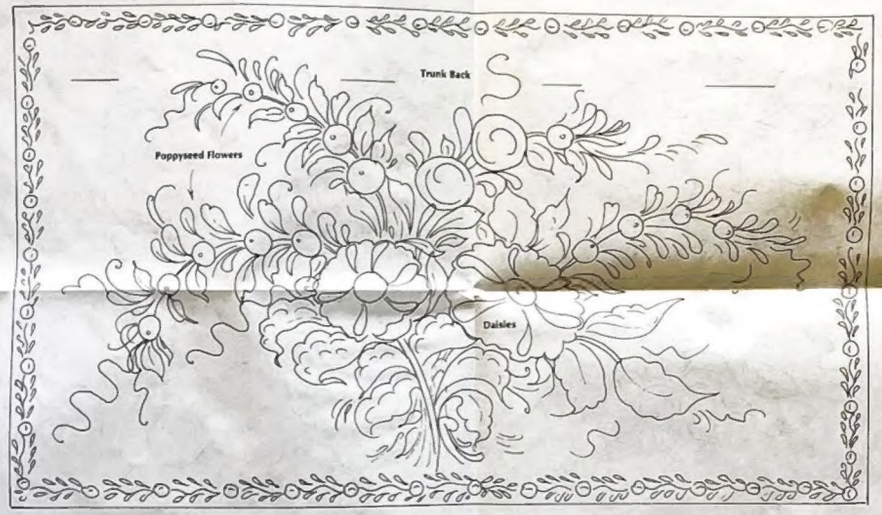
Hindeloopen Keepsake Trunk

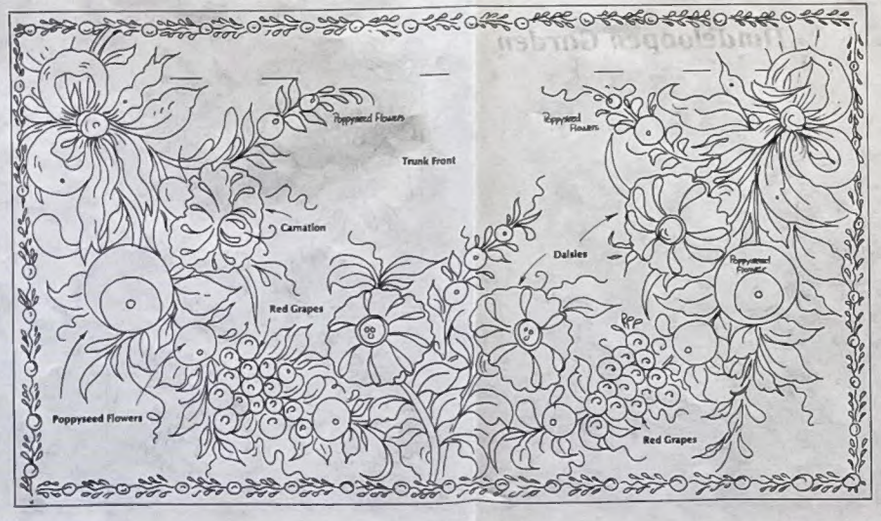


The Frisian Landscape









Colorful Music

(Hindeloopen Music Box)